



Texas Department of Insurance

Division of Workers' Compensation

Medical Fee Dispute Resolution, MS-48

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MEDICAL FEE DISPUTE RESOLUTION FINDINGS AND DECISION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Requestor Name and Address

VISTA MEDICAL CENTER HOSPITAL
4301 VISTA ROAD
PASADENA, TX 77504

Carrier's Austin Representative Box

47

Respondent Name

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

MFDR Date Received

April 22, 2003

MFDR Tracking Number

M4-03-6052-02

REQUESTOR'S POSITION SUMMARY

Requestor's Position Summary Dated May 22, 2003: ...“the Carrier did not complete an on-site audit. Texas Administrative Code Section 133.304 specifically provides “the explanation of benefits **shall include the correct payment exception codes** required by the Commission's instructions.” ...”On the EOB provided by the Carrier, a blanket application of code “M” was indicated for each billed amount. ...’**there is “no legal denial of the reimbursement.”** (TWCC Rule 134.401 provides the rules regarding reimbursement for Acute Care in-patient Hospital Fee services. Specifically, reimbursement consists of 75% of remaining charges for the entire admission, after a Carrier audits a bill).

Amount in Dispute: \$27,281.17

RESPONDENT'S POSITION SUMMARY

Respondent's Position Summary Dated June 13, 2003: “Reimbursement in this case should be pursuant to the standard per diem reimbursement method. The stop-loss method for outlier cases does not apply as the audited charges do not exceed \$40,000 and the services provided to the claimant were not unusually extensive and costly.”

Response Submitted by: Wilson Grosenheider & Jacobs, LLP, 6836 Austin Center Boulevard, Suite 280, Austin, TX 78731

Respondent's Supplemental Position Summary Dated December 14, 2012: “The medical records do not demonstrate that this was an outlier case. There is no evidence that Requestor provided services in this case that would not normally be provided to someone receiving the same type of surgery and that were unusually extensive and unusually costly. Furthermore, Requestor has not identified any specific services it contends were unusually extensive and it has not established the unusual cost of those services. In short, Requestor has not met its burden of proof.”

Response Submitted by: Stone Loughlin & Swanson, LLP 3508 Far West Blvd, Suite 200, Austin, TX 78731

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Disputed Dates	Disputed Services	Amount In Dispute	Amount Due
June 3, 2002 thru Jun 6, 2002	Inpatient Hospital Services	\$27,281.17	\$0.00

FINDINGS AND DECISION

This medical fee dispute is decided pursuant to Texas Labor Code §413.031 and all applicable, adopted rules of the Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation.

Background

1. 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.304, 17 *Texas Register* 1105, effective February 20, 1992, amended effective July 15, 2000 sets out the procedures for medical payments and denials
2. 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.305 and §133.307, 27 *Texas Register* 12282, applicable to requests filed on or after January 1, 2003, sets out the procedures for resolving medical fee disputes.
3. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401, 22 *Texas Register* 6264, effective August 1, 1997, sets out the fee guidelines for inpatient services rendered in an acute care hospital.
4. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.1, 27 *Texas Register* 4047, effective May 16, 2002, sets out the guidelines for a fair and reasonable amount of reimbursement in the absence of a contract or an applicable division fee guideline.

The services in dispute were reduced/denied by the respondent with the following reason codes:

Explanation of Benefits Dated June 25, 2002

- M 426 – Reimbursed to Fair and Reasonable.

Dispute M4-03-6052 was originally decided on October 26, 2004 and subsequently appealed to a contested case hearing at the State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH) under case number 453-05-2140.M4. This dispute was then remanded to the Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation (TDI-DWC) pursuant to an December 1, 2011 SOAH order of remand due to incorrect carrier notification. As a result of the remand order, the dispute was re-docketed at medical fee dispute resolution and is hereby reviewed.

Issues

1. Did the respondent provide sufficient explanation for denial of the disputed services?
2. Did the audited charges exceed \$40,000.00?
3. Did the admission in dispute involve unusually extensive services?
4. Did the admission in dispute involve unusually costly services?
5. Is the requestor entitled to additional reimbursement for inpatient hospitalization?

Findings

This dispute relates to inpatient surgical services provided in a hospital setting with reimbursement subject to the provisions of division rule at 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401, titled *Acute Care Inpatient Hospital Fee Guideline*, effective August 1, 1997, 22 *Texas Register* 6264. The Third Court of Appeals' November 13, 2008 opinion in *Texas Mutual Insurance Company v. Vista Community Medical Center, LLP*, 275 *South Western Reporter Third* 538, 550 (Texas Appeals – Austin 2008, petition denied) addressed a challenge to the interpretation of 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401. The Court concluded that "to be eligible for reimbursement under the Stop-Loss Exception, a hospital must demonstrate that the total audited charges exceed \$40,000 and that an admission involved unusually costly and unusually extensive services." Both the requestor and respondent in this case were notified via form letter that the mandate for the decision cited above was issued on January 19, 2011. Each party was given the opportunity to supplement their original MDR submission, position or response as applicable. The division received supplemental information as noted in the position summaries above. The documentation filed by the requestor and respondent to date is considered. Consistent with the Third Court of Appeals' November 13, 2008 opinion, the division will address whether the total audited charges **in this case** exceed \$40,000; whether the admission and disputed services **in this case** are unusually extensive; and whether the admission and disputed services **in this case** are unusually costly. 28

Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(2)(C) states, in pertinent part, that “Independent reimbursement is allowed on a case-by-case basis if the particular case exceeds the stop-loss threshold as described in paragraph (6) of this subsection...” 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6) puts forth the requirements to meet the three factors that will be discussed.

1. The requestor in its position statement asserts that ... Texas Administrative Code Section 133.304 specifically provides “the explanation of benefits shall include the correct payment exception codes required by the Commission’s instructions.” ... “On the EOB provided by the Carrier, a blanket application of code “M” was indicated for each billed amount. ... there is “no legal denial of the reimbursement.” 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.304(c), 17 Texas Register 1105, effective February 20, 1992, amended eff DOS July 15, 2000, applicable to dates of service in dispute, states, in pertinent part, that “At the time an insurance carrier makes payment or denies payment on a medical bill, the insurance carrier shall send, in the form and manner prescribed by the Commission, the explanation of benefits to the appropriate parties. The explanation of benefits shall include the correct payment exception codes required by the Commission’s instructions, and shall provide sufficient explanation to allow the sender to understand the reason(s) for the insurance carrier’s action(s). A generic statement that simply states a conclusion such as ‘not sufficiently documented’ or other similar phrases with no further description of the reason for the reduction or denial of payment does not satisfy the requirements of this section.” Review of the submitted documentation finds that explanation of benefits were issued using the division-approved form TWCC 62 and noted payment exception codes M 426 Reimbursed to fair and reasonable. These payment exception codes and descriptions support an explanation for the reduction of reimbursement based on former 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401. These reasons support a reduction of the reimbursement amount from the requested stop-loss exception payment reimbursement methodology to the standard per diem methodology amount and provided sufficient explanation to allow the provider to understand the reason(s) for the insurance carrier’s action(s). The division therefore concludes that the insurance carrier has substantially met the requirements of 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.304(c).
2. 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6)(A)(i) states “...to be eligible for stop-loss payment the total audited charges for a hospital admission must exceed \$40,000, the minimum stop-loss threshold.” Furthermore, (A) (v) of that same section states “...Audited charges are those charges which remain after a bill review by the insurance carrier has been performed...” Review of the explanation of benefits issued by the carrier finds that the carrier did not deduct any charges in accordance with §134.401(c)(6)(A)(v); therefore the audited charges equal \$40,846.89. The division concludes that the total audited charges exceed \$40,000.
3. The requestor in its position statement asserts that ... “if the total audited charges *for the entire admission* are at or above \$40,000, the Carrier shall reimburse using the “Stop-Loss Reimbursement Factor” (SLRF). The SLRF of 75% is applied to the “entire admission.” The requestor presumes that it is entitled to the stop loss method of payment because the audited charges exceed \$40,000. As noted above, the Third Court of Appeals in its November 13, 2008 opinion rendered judgment to the contrary. The Court concluded that “to be eligible for reimbursement under the Stop-Loss Exception, a hospital must demonstrate that the total audited charges exceed \$40,000 and that an admission involved...unusually extensive services.” The requestor failed to discuss or demonstrate that the particulars of the admission in dispute constitute unusually extensive services; therefore, the division finds that the requestor did not meet 28 TAC §134.401(c)(6).
4. In regards to whether the services were unusually costly, the requestor presumes that because the bill exceeds \$40,000, the stop loss method of payment should apply. The Third Court of Appeals’ November 13, 2008 opinion concluded that in order to be eligible for reimbursement under the stop-loss exception, a hospital must **demonstrate** that an admission involved unusually costly services thereby affirming 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(6) which states that “Stop-loss is an independent reimbursement methodology established to ensure fair and reasonable compensation to the hospital for unusually costly services rendered during treatment to an injured worker.” The requestor failed to discuss the particulars of the admission in dispute that constitute unusually costly services; therefore, the division finds that the requestor failed to meet 28 TAC §134.401(c)(6).
5. For the reasons stated above the services in dispute are not eligible for the stop-loss method of reimbursement. Consequently, reimbursement shall be calculated pursuant to 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(1) titled *Standard Per Diem Amount* and §134.401(c)(4) titled *Additional Reimbursements*. The division notes that additional reimbursements under §134.401(c)(4) apply only to bills that do not reach the stop-loss threshold described in subsection (c)(6) of this section.

- Review of the submitted documentation finds that the services provided were surgical; therefore the standard per diem amount of \$1,118.00 per day applies. Division rule at 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(3)(ii) states, in pertinent part, that “The applicable Workers' Compensation Standard Per Diem Amount (SPDA) is multiplied by the length of stay (LOS) for admission...” The length of stay was three days. The surgical per diem rate of \$1,118.00 multiplied by the length of stay of three days results in an allowable amount of \$3,354.00.
- 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(4)(C) states “Pharmaceuticals administered during the admission and greater than \$250 charged per dose shall be reimbursed at cost to the hospital plus 10%. Dose is the amount of a drug or other substance to be administered at one time.” A review of the submitted itemized statement finds that the requestor billed \$380.82/unit for Ondansetron/Zofran 4, \$312.80/unit for Lidocaine 1% 20ml, and \$289/unit for Dilaudid PCA 100 ml . The requestor did not submit documentation to support what the cost to the hospital was for this/these item(s) billed under Revenue Code 250. For that reason, reimbursement for this/these item(s) cannot be recommended.

The division concludes that the total allowable for this admission is \$3,354.00. The respondent issued payment in the amount of \$3,354.00. Based upon the documentation submitted no additional reimbursement can be recommended.

Conclusion

The submitted documentation does not support the reimbursement amount sought by the requestor. The requestor in this case demonstrated that the audited charges exceed \$40,000, but failed to demonstrate that the disputed inpatient hospital admission involved unusually extensive services, and failed to demonstrate that the services in dispute were unusually costly. Consequently, 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401(c)(1) titled *Standard Per Diem Amount*, and §134.401(c)(4) titled *Additional Reimbursements* are applied and result in no additional reimbursement.

ORDER

Based upon the documentation submitted by the parties and in accordance with the provisions of Texas Labor Code §413.031, the division has determined that the requestor is entitled to \$0.00 reimbursement for the disputed services.

Authorized Signature

Signature

Medical Fee Dispute Resolution Officer

Date

YOUR RIGHT TO APPEAL

Either party to this medical fee dispute may appeal this decision by requesting a contested case hearing. A completed **Request for a Medical Contested Case Hearing** (form **DWC045A**) must be received by the DWC Chief Clerk of Proceedings within **twenty** days of your receipt of this decision. A request for hearing should be sent to: Chief Clerk of Proceedings, Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers Compensation, P.O. Box 17787, Austin, Texas, 78744. The party seeking review of the MDR decision shall deliver a copy of the request for a hearing to all other parties involved in the dispute at the same time the request is filed with the division. **Please include a copy of the *Medical Fee Dispute Resolution Findings and Decision* together with any other required information specified in 28 Texas Administrative Code §148.3(c), including a *certificate of service demonstrating that the request has been sent to the other party.***

Si prefiere hablar con una persona en español acerca de ésta correspondencia, favor de llamar a 512-804-4812.